

CUSTOMER NO.: 24498**Serial No. 10/099,710**

Reply to Final Office Action dated: 02/15/07

Response dated: 07/10/07

**PATENT
PU020052****REMARKS**

In the Office Action, the Examiner stated that claims 1-20 are pending in the application and that claims 1-20 stand rejected. All claims continue unamended by this response.

In view of the following discussion, the Applicant respectfully submits that none of these claims now pending in the application are anticipated under the provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 102 or rendered obvious under the provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 103. Thus the Applicant believes that all of these claims are now in allowable form.

Rejections**A. 35 U.S.C. § 102**

The Examiner rejected the Applicant's claims 1-2, 5, 8-12, 15 and 18-20 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by McLaren (WO96/13121). The rejection is respectfully traversed.

In the Office Action, the Examiner alleges that regarding claims 1-2, 9, 11-12 and 19, McLaren discloses a method and system for performing a trick mode including all of the aspects of the Applicant's invention. The Applicant respectfully disagrees.

"Anticipation requires the presence in a single prior art reference disclosure of each and every element of the claimed invention, arranged as in the claim" (Lindemann Maschinenfabrik GmbH v. American Hoist & Derrick Co., 730 F.2d 1452, 221 USPQ 481, 485 (Fed. Cir. 1983)). (emphasis added). The Applicant respectfully submits that McLaren absolutely fails to teach each and every element of at least the Applicant's claim 1, which specifically recites:

"A method of performing a trick mode on a video signal, comprising the steps of:

receiving a trick mode command;

in response to the trick mode command, repeating a picture in the video signal to form a trick mode video signal, wherein the picture contains a display indicator;

setting the display indicator of the picture being repeated to a predetermined value; and

setting the display indicators of subsequent repeated pictures of the picture being repeated to the predetermined value." (emphasis added).

In the invention of the Applicant, at least with respect to claim 1, in response to a trick mode command, a picture in the original video signal is repeated to form a trick

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mode video signal. In support of at least claim 1, the Applicant in the Specification specifically recites:

"In operation, the controller 110 can read a video signal containing a plurality of digitally encoded pictures from the storage medium 112. In one arrangement, **if the microprocessor 114 receives a trick mode command, then the microprocessor 114 can repeatedly transmit a picture in the video signal to the decoder 116 thereby forming a trick mode video signal.** The microprocessor 114 can execute the repeating step by transmitting repeats or duplicates of the picture to be repeated. These duplicates of the picture to be repeated during the trick mode can be referred to as subsequent repeated pictures." (See Specification, page 7, lines 6-13). (emphasis added).

The Applicant respectfully submits that McLaren absolutely fails to teach, suggest, disclose or anticipate each and every element of the claimed invention, arranged as in at least the Applicant's independent claim 1. More specifically, the Applicant respectfully submits that there is absolutely no teaching, suggestion or disclosure in McLaren for a method, and systems for performing a trick mode on a video signal including at least **"in response to the trick mode command, repeating a picture in the video signal to form a trick mode video signal"** as taught in the Applicant's Specification and claimed by at least the Applicant's claim 1.

In contrast to the invention of the Applicant, McLaren teaches a method and apparatus for generating an MPEG compatible digital image representative signal for recording which facilitates reproduction at more than one speed. In McLaren, a digital video cassette recorder ("DVCR") records MPEG video. The DVCR receives an MPEG video signal and generates trick play I frames from I frames located in the MPEG video signal. These trick play I frames are grouped together to form trick play video signals of varying speeds, which are then recorded onto a tape together with the originally received MPEG video signal to facilitate non-standard replay speed. In particular, additional I frame data streams are generated specifically for each predetermined replay speed and are written within recorded tracks. For example, recorded tracks can be provided for 5X, 18X and 35X replay speeds. When a trick mode is initiated, one of the pre-recorded trick play video signals can be played back in place of the normal playback signal.

In contrast to McLaren, the Applicant's invention is directed at least in part to a method of performing a trick mode on a video signal wherein a picture in the video signal is repeated **in response to receiving a trick mode command.** That is, in the

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invention of the Applicant, a controller can read a video signal containing a plurality of digitally encoded pictures from a storage medium and in one embodiment, **if the microprocessor receives a trick mode command then the microprocessor can repeatedly transmit a picture in the video signal to the decoder thereby forming a trick mode video signal.** There is absolutely no teaching, suggestion or disclosure in McLaren for repeating a picture in the video signal to form a trick mode video signal **in response to receiving a trick mode command** as taught in the Applicant's Specification and claimed by at least the Applicant's claim 1. As recited above, McLaren instead and in contrast to the invention of the Applicant, teaches that a pre-recorded trick play video signal can be played back in place of a normal playback signal during a trick play mode. That is, in McLaren trick play signals of various speeds are pre-recorded and a specific one of the pre-recorded signals are played to accomplish a requested trick play mode. However, in the invention of McLaren pictures in the video signal are not repeated to form a trick mode video signal **in response to receiving a trick mode command.** Even if, as argued by Examiner, McLaren does in some respect teach repeating pictures to form a trick mode video signal (which the Applicant does not agree with the Examiner that McLaren does teach), McLaren absolutely fails to teach, suggest or disclose repeating pictures to form a trick mode video signal **in response to receiving a trick mode command** as taught in the Applicant's Specification and claimed by at least the Applicant's claim 1.

As such, the Applicant submits that McLaren fails to teach each and every element of the Applicant's claimed invention, arranged as in at least the Applicant's Independent claims and specifically claim 1 as required for anticipation. Therefore, the Applicant submits that for at least the reasons recited above, the Applicant's claim 1 is not anticipated by the teachings of McLaren, and, as such, claim 1 fully satisfies the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 102 and is patentable thereunder.

Likewise, the Applicant's independent claims 9, 11 and 19 recite similar relevant features as recited in the Applicant's claim 1. As such and for at least the reasons recited above, the Applicant submits that independent claims 9, 11 and 19 are also not anticipated by the teachings of McLaren, and, as such, fully satisfy the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 102 and are patentable thereunder.

Furthermore, the Applicant's dependent claims 2, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18 and 20 depend either directly or indirectly from the Applicant's independent claims 1, 9, 11.

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and 19 and recite additional features thereof. As such, the Applicant submits that at least because the Applicant's claims 1, 9, 11 and 19 are not anticipated by the teachings of McLaren, the Applicant further submits that the Applicant's dependent claims 2, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18 and 20, which depend either directly or indirectly from the Applicant's claims 1, 9, 11 and 19, are also not anticipated by the teachings of McLaren, and, as such, fully satisfy the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 102 and are patentable thereunder.

The Applicant reserves the right to establish the patentability of each of the claims individually in subsequent prosecution.

B. 35 U.S.C. § 103

The Examiner rejected the Applicant's claims 3 and 13 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over McLaren as applied to the claims above, and further in view of Metz et al. (US. Patent No. 5,978,855, hereinafter "Metz"). The rejection is respectfully traversed.

The Examiner applied McLaren for the rejection of the Applicant's claims 3 and 13 as applied above for the rejections of the Applicant's independent claims 1 and 11. As recited above and for at least the reasons recited above and specifically that McLaren fails to teach, suggest or anticipate **"in response to the trick mode command, repeating a picture in the video signal to form a trick mode video signal"** as taught in the Applicant's Specification and claimed by at least the Applicant's claim 1 and claim 11, the Applicant respectfully submits that McLaren absolutely fails to teach, suggest or anticipate at least the Applicant's claims 1 and 11. As such, the Applicant further submits that McLaren also fails to teach, suggest or anticipate the Applicant's claims 3 and 13, which depend directly from the Applicant's claims 1 and 11, respectively.

Furthermore, the Applicant respectfully submits that the teachings of Metz absolutely fail to bridge the substantial gap between the teachings of McLaren and the invention of the Applicant. More specifically, Metz teaches the downloading of applications software through a broadcast channel. In Metz, application software is downloaded and audio/video information is transmitted through one channel of a digital broadcast network. The network of Metz also provides two-way, low-speed data communications capacity, e.g. for signaling and/or interactive text services.

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Metz, however, absolutely fails to teach, suggest or make obvious **"in response to the trick mode command, repeating a picture in the video signal to form a trick mode video signal"** as taught in the Applicant's Specification and claimed by at least the Applicant's independent claims.

As such, the Applicant respectfully submits that McLaren and Metz, alone or in any allowable combination, fail to teach, suggest or make obvious a method and system for performing a trick mode on a video signal including **"in response to the trick mode command, repeating a picture in the video signal to form a trick mode video signal"** as taught in the Applicant's Specification and claimed by at least the Applicant's claim 1 and claim 11. Therefore and for at least the reasons recited above, the Applicant respectfully submits that the teachings of McLaren and Metz, alone or in any allowable combination, fail to teach, suggest or make obvious the Applicant's claim 1 and claim 11 and as such, the Applicant's claims 3 and 13, which depend directly from the Applicant's claims 1 and 11 are also not rendered obvious.

Therefore, the Applicant submits that for at least the reasons recited above, the Applicant's claims 3 and 13 are not rendered obvious by the teachings of McLaren and Metz, alone or in any allowable combination, and, as such, claims 3 and 13 fully satisfies the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 103 and are patentable thereunder.

The Applicant reserves the right to establish the patentability of each of the claims individually in subsequent prosecution.

C. 35 U.S.C. § 103

The Examiner rejected the Applicant's claims 4, 6-7, 14 and 16-17 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over McLaren as applied to the claims above, and further in view of Takahashi et al. (US. Patent No. 5,841,939, hereinafter "Takahashi"). The rejection is respectfully traversed.

The Examiner applied McLaren for the rejection of the Applicant's claims 4, 6-7, 14 and 16-17 as applied above for the rejections of the Applicant's Independent claims 1 and 11. As recited above and for at least the reasons recited above and specifically that McLaren fails to teach, suggest or anticipate **"in response to the trick mode command, repeating a picture in the video signal to form a trick mode video signal"** as taught in the Applicant's Specification and claimed by at least the Applicant's claim 1 and claim 11, the Applicant respectfully submits that McLaren absolutely fails to teach,

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suggest or anticipate at least the Applicant's claims 1 and 11. As such, the Applicant further submits that McLaren also fails to teach, suggest or anticipate the Applicant's claims 4, 6-7, 14 and 16-17, which depend either directly or indirectly from the Applicant's claims 1 and 11, respectively.

Furthermore, the Applicant respectfully submits that the teachings of Takahashi absolutely fail to bridge the substantial gap between the teachings of McLaren and the invention of the Applicant. More specifically, Takahashi teaches a picture reproduction apparatus which reproduces compressed image data which has been compressed using inter-frame encoding. The picture reproduction apparatus of Takahashi extracts a header from the reproduced image data, taking out intra-frame encoded image data using the information of the header. Invalid data is added to the image data other than the intra-frame encoded data. In Takahashi, the image data is output into a picture decoding apparatus, so as to obtain a reproduced video image during playback in fast forward and fast reverse. Alternatively, valid image data is detected from the reproduced image data.

The Applicant respectfully submits however, that Takahashi absolutely fails to teach, suggest or make obvious **"in response to the trick mode command,** repeating a picture in the video signal to form a trick mode video signal" as taught in the Applicant's Specification and claimed by at least the Applicant's independent claims.

As such, the Applicant respectfully submits that McLaren and Takahashi, alone or in any allowable combination, fail to teach, suggest or make obvious a method and system for performing a trick mode on a video signal including **"in response to the trick mode command,** repeating a picture in the video signal to form a trick mode video signal" as taught in the Applicant's Specification and claimed by at least the Applicant's claim 1 and claim 11. Therefore and for at least the reasons recited above, the Applicant respectfully submits that the teachings of McLaren and Takahashi, alone or in any allowable combination, fail to teach, suggest or make obvious the Applicant's claim 1 and claim 11 and as such, the Applicant's claims 4, 6-7, 14 and 16-17, which depend either directly or indirectly from the Applicant's claims 1 and 11 are also not rendered obvious.

Therefore, the Applicant submits that for at least the reasons recited above, the Applicant's claims 4, 6-7, 14 and 16-17 are not rendered obvious by the teachings of

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McLaren and Takahashi, alone or in any allowable combination, and, as such, claims 4, 6-7, 14 and 16-17 fully satisfies the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 103 and are patentable thereunder.

The Applicant reserves the right to establish the patentability of each of the claims individually in subsequent prosecution.

Conclusion

Thus the Applicant respectfully submits that none of the claims, presently in the application, are anticipated under the provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 102 or rendered obvious under the provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 103. Consequently, the Applicant believes that all these claims are presently in condition for allowance. Accordingly, both reconsideration of this application and its swift passage to issue are earnestly solicited.

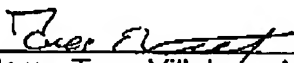
If however, the Examiner believes that there are any unresolved issues requiring adverse final action in any of the claims now pending in the application, or if the Examiner believes a telephone interview would expedite the prosecution of the subject application to completion, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner telephone the undersigned.

No fee is believed due. However, if a fee is due, please charge the additional fee to Deposit Account No. 07-0832.

Respectfully submitted,

Shu Lin

By:


Jorge Tony Villabon, Attorney
Reg. No. 52,322
(609) 734-6445

Patent Operations
Thomson Licensing Inc.
P.O. Box 5312
Princeton, New Jersey 08543-5312

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